

HORNCastle URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1952

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

S.A. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

J. ALLAN POTTS, A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

To The Chairman and Members,
Horncastle Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman & Members of the Council,

I have the honour, as your Medical Officer of Health, to present my Annual Report for 1952.

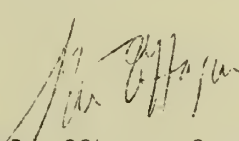
The report follows the same lines as last year and calls for little introduction.

A serious matter is reflected in the trend of population which rose to a post-war peak in 1950 and has declined sharply since then. The number of births in Horncastle in 1952 is also the lowest since 1944 it implies a probability that young people are leaving Horncastle to seek their fortunes and build their families elsewhere.

It is noticeable, too that the decline in birth rate affects only Horncastle town, whilst the Rural District retains its normality.

Attention is drawn to two diseases which may be expected to concern Horncastle - food-poisoning, and milk-borne brucellosis, both of which, although covered by statutory powers are more adequately prevented by educating food-handlers and milk producers about the danger and the precautions they should take.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SECTION

AREA OF URBAN DISTRICT: 1,421 acres

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF RESIDENT POPULATION: 3801 (1951 Census)

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 2.675 per acre

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: 1238

SUM REPRESENTED BY PENNY RATE: £69 - 1s - 5.73d.

RATEABLE VALUE OF URBAN DISTRICT: £17,822

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

		<u>1952</u>
<u>Live Births</u>		
	<u>Legitimate</u>	
	Male	15
	Female	25
		<hr/>
	Total	<u>40</u>
Illigitimate	Male	0
	Female	0
		<hr/>
	Total	<u>0</u>
Total Live Births		40
Crude live birth rate (per thousand estimated population)		<u>10.50</u>
Comparability Factor for Horncastle		1.02
Therefore standardized live birth rate per thousand estimated population		10.70
Birth rate England and Wales per thousand estimated population.		15.30

Still-births

One still-birth (female) was recorded in 1952

Standardized total birth rate, Horncastle	11.00
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Total birth rate, England and Wales	15.65
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DEATHS

Male	27
Female	25

52

Crude death rate per thousand estimated population	13.70
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Comparability Factor, Horncastle	0.81
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Standardized death rate, Horncastle, per thousand estimated population	11.10
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Death rate, England and Wales per thousand est. population	11.30
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Distribution of Deaths in Age Groups

Standard age groups are used, and the figures are comparable with other areas and with 1951 Horncastle figures, but not with earlier ones.

Below is shown the estimated population for Horncastle in the post-war years, with the the number of births and deaths and the resultant effect on the population. The Registrar-General's population figures show the effect of demobilization on the population, together with the increased marriage rate and some decline was to be expected as the housing programme got under way, and young families moved out to new houses, leaving Horncastle again an ageing town with a death rate well exceeding the birth rate.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Est.Pop.	--	--	3446	3511	3854	4069	4074	3835	3747
Births.	55	69	59	76	57	53	42	52	40
Deaths.	56	48	61	50	36	51	57	61	54
Population Balance at end of year.	-1	+21	-2	+26	+19	+2	-15	-9	-14

Age at Death Years	Number of Deaths 1952.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Under 1	3	5.40
1 - 4	1	1.80
5 - 9	0	0
10 - 14	0	0
15 - 24	0	0
25 - 34	0	0
35 - 44	2	3.60
45 - 54	3	5.40
55 - 64	4	7.30
65 - 74	22	40.00
75 & Over	20	36.00

It will be noticed that the total deaths in this table does not tally with that given by the Registrar-General. This is because of deaths of non-residents occurring in Horncastle and being included in the table above. It does not significantly affect the deaths distribution.

Causes of Death under 65 years of age

Cancer		5
Heart Disease:	}	3
Cerebral haemorrhage		
& Thrombosis		
Prematurity & atalectasis		2
Infantile Diarrhoea		1

Maternal Morality

No mother died as a result of pregnancy or childbirth.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1945 - 51 mean</u>
Total deaths of infants under 1 year of age	3	-
Death rate all infants under 1 year of age per thousand births	75	50.10

Death rate of Illegitimate Infants

The numbers of illegitimate infants in Horncastle is too small for any valid statistics.

Causes of Death as shown in the Registrar-General's short list

Short List No.	Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	0	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
4	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8	Measles	0	0	0
9	Other infective and Parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4
11	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	0	0	0
12	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	0	1	1
13	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0
14	Other Malignant & lymphatic Neoplasms	4	1	5
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0
16	Diabetes	0	0	0
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	4	7
18	Coronary disease, angina	4	2	6
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2
20	Other Heart Disease	3	7	10
21	Other circulatory disease	0	1	1
22	Influenza	0	0	0
23	Pneumonia	0	0	0
24	Bronchitis	1	1	2
25	Other diseases of Respiratory system	0	0	0
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	0	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	0	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	0	1	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	3	6
33	Motor Vehicle accidents	0	0	0
34	All other accidents	0	1	1
35	Suicide	1	0	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
TOTALS		27	25	52

In recording an excellent improvement in the rate of vaccination it must not be thought that arrears have been caught up. Even now, although free vaccination is available every Tuesday afternoon and Thursday morning at the Rolestone House Clinic, in addition to the services provided by the General Medical Practitioners, still only 12 of 40 babies born during the year were vaccinated.

Modern vaccination technique causes practically no upset to a young child, and leaves far less scar than formerly so there can be no explanation for the low figure other than negligence or ignorance. In my opinion both play a part. The word of the family doctor is still largely respected by parents and if they would persuade parents more than they do it would be invaluable.

Diphtheria Immunization

Numbers immunized in each year.

Immunizations done at years	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
0 - 5	43	61	15	54	32
5 - 15	1	1	10	2	6
All ages, Booster doses	7	10	49	22	32

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

It should be known that tuberculosis is a very widespread infection and that practically every-body becomes infected during their life-time. In the majority of people, however, natural resistance is so high, that the disease never advances beyond the primary stage and it can be detected only by skin tests and X-ray examination. As with other diseases, one attack, when completely recovered, gives a great measure of immunity from further attacks.

B.C.G. vaccine as used by the chest physicians (formerly known as Tuberculosis officers) to protect children who are exposed to infection with tuberculosis in the home and who can be shown not to have been infected already.

The skin test for tuberculosis remains positive for many years after the disease is healed, and does not indicate, therefore that the reactor has got tuberculosis. It merely records the fact that at some time he has been infected with it.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The towns freedom from Measles and Whooping Cough continued throughout 1952, but, as forecast both diseases broke out in the early months of 1953.

During 1952, the only notifications received related to one case of pneumonia and two of tuberculosis, and the only death from infectious disease was that of a case of tuberculosis.

Preventative Measures

The need for continuous protection of the people by vaccination and immunisation is shown by the repeated occurrence of outbreaks of smallpox in the United Kingdom. It has been more good fortune than by absolute security of precautions that prevented the disease getting out of control.

This country is, in respect of smallpox, sitting on a volcano. So far each outbreak has been controlled, but should an outbreak be missed at the outset, its speed could rapidly outstrip the public health service's ability to control it.

Extreme vigilance must continue, not only in the ports and airports, but throughout the length and breadth of the land, and it must be emphasized that since there is still no cure for smallpox, prevention by vaccination is the only road to safety.

Figures are given for vaccinations performed in Horncastle during 1952, with corresponding figures for previous years.

The proportion of infants vaccinated is still dangerously low but thanks to the untiring efforts of Miss Tomlinson, the Health Visitor, I am able to show a valuable improvement in the vaccination state of the children.

Vaccinations done at ages	1949	1950	1951	1952
0 - 1	8	4	8	12
1 - 4	3	1	16	3
5 - 14	2	-	2	2
15 & over	1	-	6	4
Revaccinations	-	-	1	4
Births during the year	53	42	52	40
No's vaccinated as percentage of births during year	26%	11.9%	63.5%	62.5%

Nurse Tomlinson was appointed in 1951.

It does, however, have great value in young children, for in their case a positive skin test indicates an infection which is not likely to have had time to recover spontaneously, and which, therefore, should be referred to at once to a chest physician.

This brings into play the whole mechanism of preventive medicine and as soon as the Medical Officer of Health and the chest physician are notified a search for the source of infection begins and often brings an unsuspected adult case of infectious tuberculosis under treatment at a stage when early recovery can be expected. In some cases tuberculous cows milk is inculpated and in this case the infected cow is traced and destroyed.

It is hoped to arrange a pilot survey of school children in the near future, since at the time of entry to school a positive reaction is most likely to be a result of an infection within the home or from unpasteurized milk, and the source of infection is readily traceable.

Whooping Cough

Much has been written recently upon the prevention or modification of whooping cough by inoculation with a vaccine.

Whooping cough immunization requires three doses at monthly intervals and is now available to all children under school age at the County Council's infants welfare centres. No charge is made.

It is not guaranteed wholly to prevent the disease, but should an immunized child acquire whooping cough, the attack may be expected to be mild and short. In fact the majority of immunized children never have recognisable whooping cough, and I strongly recommend it for all young children.

Food Poisoning

It is almost miraculous that for the fourth year running no cases of food poisoning have been notified. My colleagues will, I am sure, forgive me if I remind the Council that absence of notifications does not necessarily mean absence of disease. The majority of cases of food-poisoning take the form of diarrhoea and vomiting of more or less sudden and simultaneous onset in two or more people who have had the same food. The commonest organism responsible is a staphylococcus present in the noses of half the population and in the skin in one in five. It is only by most scrupulous attention to detail in the preparation of such foods as meat products and ice-cream that poisoning can be averted.

Handling of food-stuffs in preparation should be minimized, the preparer's hands washed frequently and in every case the material ought to be cooked immediately after manipulation or placed in an efficient refrigerator until required for cooking. This is because, although cooking will kill the germs in the food, it will not destroy the extremely powerful poisons they make in the food-stuffs between their introduction from the preparer's hands or breath and the time they are killed by cooking. Cold storage does not of course kill them, but it prevents their growth or poison manufacture.

In the case of ice-cream there is a tendency for the small shop-keeper to buy ready-wrapped ice-cream from the large makers whose facilities are above reproach, and this a source of satisfaction since it greatly reduces the work of inspection.

Meat products are however, made in Horncastle in several premises which are not in any way comparable with the almost "operating theatre" conditions of the famous firms. It does not follow that the products are therefore bad, but it does involve a much greater degree on the responsibility of the maker-retailer and upon your officers.

Much as we would like to see improvements in food-preparation premises your Sanitary Inspector and I do realize the financial difficulties and material problems involved, and for the present, we are keen to emphasize the importance of refrigeration for all storage after handling or cooking.

The design of the refrigerator and its management is primarily an engineers responsibility, but it should be emphasized that foods in contact with the walls of most refrigerators are not thoroughly chilled, and also that if warm foods in any quantity are placed in the refrigerator, it may take some time for the whole of the contents to return to a safe temperature. During this period growth of food-poisoners may occur with disastrous results. It is important, therefore to keep refrigerators working well within their capacity and to maintain the cooling elements as free from frost as possible. The importance of cleanliness and of utensils so shaped as to be free from angled corners to hold dirt has already been emphasized.

Brucellosis

This disease of cattle and humans has been known for many years to veterinary surgeons as contagious abortion, and to doctors as "undulant fever" but it was thought to be a very rare disease in man.

Recently, however, examinations of blood samples sent to the laboratory for other purposes has shown that a considerable number of people have had a brucella infection in the past, and it is now thought to be very common in a mild form. The typical disease is very serious and lasts many months, and the germs are conveyed in milk. Heat treatment of milk kills the germs quite easily.

Current investigations suggest that a considerable number of cows in the surrounding district do excrete brucella organisms in their milk and it should be realised that "T.T." milk offers no guarantee against this disease. Pasteurization or sterilization offer the only security.

Milk from a T.T. herd is less likely to be infected because, as a rule, most animals are bred on the farms and their whole history is known, whilst with a "flying" herd, many of the cows bought in may have been in the market because their former owners knew or suspected their infectious condition.

Samples of milk for biological examination are taken by the Rural District Council's Sanitary Inspector on behalf of the County Council and when a sample is reported to have contained brucella abortus, your Medical Officer of Health persuades the farmer to send his milk for pasteurization, drawing back from the pasteurizers as much as is required. Co-operation has been good in most cases and it has not been necessary to make orders in any case. The procedure to clear a herd is, however, a lengthy one for, in many cases, a suspected cow is dry when repeat samples are required, so that the diversion of milk for pasteurization must be regarded as rather a long-term policy and may involve a considerable part of the total milk supply.

Since pasteurization of milk renders it free from all dangerous organisms it is hard to produce a case for the consumption of raw milk other than limited facilities for pasteurization. There should, however, be no difficulty in supplying the whole of Horncastle's population with safe, pasteurized milk. Raw milk is as insanitary as unchlorinated water.

General Health Services

The National Health Service appears to function quite well in the town and complaints are few. There is still a considerable thoughtlessness on the part of the public in their use of the various services and, for example, the dentists have had to extract many teeth which ought to have been preserved, simply because of neglect by their owners.

In the general medical service there are large numbers of minor cases which, formerly would have been treated at home, competing with more important cases for the doctor's attention. Many cases requiring medical care are of psychosomatic illnesses, in which the primary cause is a personality insufficiently strong to overcome the stresses and anxieties of daily life. Few cases seen by the general practitioner are free from any stress or anxiety, and the relief of the anxiety by listening to the patients story and explanation and reassurance are invaluable but time consuming. In this respect it is probable that the general practitioner service is overloaded. It should be remembered, too, that no doctor is equally good in every field of medicine and surgery and the health-centre concept of easy reference of patients from one doctor to another more skilled in the particular field, though not of hospital consultant status, is one which should be developed without waiting for the building of the centres themselves.

The extent of psychological ill-health is only partly shown in the fact that one third of the hospital beds of the County are in mental hospitals and colonies. Far more cases of mental ill-health are dealt with, more or less efficiently, outside hospital and there is a gradual development of a scheme of mental health visiting on the same line and with the same staff as the visiting of mothers and babies. This is providing quite a lot of benefit since unnecessary difficulties in the way of patients under psychiatric treatment can be dealt with by the experienced Health Visitor. These arrangements come under the County Council's Health department control.

Domiciliary Midwifery and Home Nursing is efficiently conducted by the resident District Nurse, supported by the general practitioners when necessary. Some 60% of Horncastle babies are born at home - good, but not enough, for the baby born at home does better than the baby born in hospital, since the mother is in her natural surroundings and is thus better able to develop her ability to feed the baby.

The efficiency of the ambulance service has been greatly increased by the institution of radio control from the Police Radio Station at Stenigot. An emergency call for an ambulance can be passed to Head-quarters if no local ambulance is on call and any of the County Council's ambulances out on the road can be summoned to an emergency. In case of accidents, the co-operation afforded by the radio system would be invaluable.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln is able to arrange for all necessary pathological examinations and greatly increased use is now made of its services. Limitations of staff, buildings and money restrict the frequency with which I can get milk samples examined and thus adds a serious anxiety to my lot.

At present owing to shortage of guinea-pigs, housing and staff, two milk samples are injected into one pig. This results, some six weeks later, in two herds coming under suspicion should the pig show brucella infection and it may be some time before the infected cow is isolated.

The present rate of milk sampling will require three years for every herd to be tested and this utterly insufficient.

Home Help Service

The Home Help service continues to function under the organization of the County Council. It is difficult to assess its adequacy, since the need for help is so variable, and as it is a County service, information regarding its use comes to me only indirectly.

Clinic Services

Table is appended showing the days and times of the clinics held at Rolestone House, Bridge Street.

Clinic	Day and time	Attendance
Ante Natal	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday 10 a.m.	Casual
Infant Welfare Centre	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday 2 p.m.	Casual
School Doctor's Clinic	Thursdays 10 to 12 a.m.	Casual
Ophthalmic	By appointment	
Orthopaedic	By appointment	
Dental	By appointment	

It has been noted during the past few years that the nature of the school doctor's clinic is gradually changing. Prior to the National Health Service, the school Medical Officer was responsible for providing treatment wherever it was necessary. This section of the Education act still operates but the procedure is that the School Medical Officer refers to their own doctor, for treatment under the National Health Service, all defects other than dental, ophthalmic and psychological problems. In the case of children requiring specialists' services, the family doctor is informed and it is open to him to make the arrangements or to leave it to the School Medical Officer as he wishes. In any case, both the family doctor and the School Medical Officer (or Infant Welfare Officer) receive a copy of the specialist's report.

The County Dental Officers hold clinics at Rolleston House, as occasion requires for the treatment of expectant mothers and children.

In the case of children requiring psychological diagnosis and treatment, full Child-Guidance Clinics are still lacking. Many children, however, are examined by the School Medical Officer at the clinic or at school and the increased understanding of the child's problems and his abilities frequently improves his behaviour.

Some such problems are referred by teachers and others are brought by their parents. This work is taking a steadily increasing proportion of your Medical Officer's time but it is very rewarding work, since it affords a direct attack on the volume of mental ill-health in the years to come. Hospital psychiatrists are available for consultation at each of the major hospital centres of the county.

Water Supplies

The water supply of the town remains in the hands of the Horncastle Water Company. For the greater part of the year, their gathering ground at Cawthwell yields adequately but dry summers usually cause some shortage which is relieved by drawing on the Rural District Council's supply from Thimbleby reservoir. Because of the small shortage capacity, the system is not wholly satisfactory.

The quality of the water supplied has been satisfactory, only one of the 101 samples taken being below standard II.

Swimming Pool

During the year a small motor pump was obtained to assist in maintaining an adequate water level, and the bath was used quite considerably, though not nearly as much as I would like.

Swimming is an excellent exercise and the safe facilities of the pool should be used to the full.

During the winter the pool was emptied whilst the Lincolnshire River Board cleaned out the river and canal. And in 1953, the delay in restoring the river level consequent on the coastal flooding, gave rise to much difficulty with the water level, and a solution has not yet been found.

Sewage Disposal

During the year your Sanitary Inspector undertook the work of renewing the under-drainage of the lagoons at Dalderby, and the results have been most satisfactory. The effluent has been reported upon as entirely satisfactory for discharge into inland waterways.

It must, however, be borne in mind that if, and when the County Development plan increases the population of Horncastle to 7,000, a totally new plant will be required since the present plant is worked to capacity at present. At the same time it is good to record that there has been so good a result of Mr. Pott's efforts.

Public Scavenging.

Some complaints were received during the year of improper receptacles being used for refuse and the Sanitary Inspector took the necessary steps to ensure that only Sanitary Dustbins were used. Disposal continues to be at the Hemingby Lane tip.

Appreciable progress is being made in filling the pit and an incinerator has been installed to destroy paper and organic refuse likely to give rise to a nuisance.

Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse

Some improvements have been effected during the year and the volume of meat handled continues to be high.

The rate of condemnation is similar to previous years and there is still a high incidence of tuberculosis among the cattle sent for slaughter.

Meat Inspection on the scale required by the killing rate shown involves a great deal of work and travelling since carcasses must be inspected quickly so that further killing or despatch is not delayed.

In 1953 new regulations will come into force regarding inspection of meat and it is anticipated that more work will be involved but that the condemnation rate of carcasses will be reduced, since obviously unfit animals will be rejected on the hoof.

Housing

1952 showed a marked step forward in the Housing Programme, with the decision to build blocks of flats as part of the 1953 programme.

There are many families in Horncastle for whom a three bed-roomed house is either unsuitable or uneconomic and for whom a flat is likely to be much more suitable.

The design adopted is most attractive and should do much to alleviate the housing situation. 34 traditional houses have been completed including old peoples bungalows.

Inspection of existing property continues and as old property becomes vacant its fitness for reoccupation is considered. There remains a great deal of old property in Horncastle, mostly far below present day standards and it will be many years before it can be replaced.

It is interesting to compare the population of the Horncastle Urban district re-housed in the post-war years (1946 - 1952) with the proportion in Woodhall Spa Urban district and Horncastle Rural District.

<u>Horncastle Urban</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Horncastle Rural</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Woodhall Spa</u> <u>Urban District.</u>
1.47%	1.59%	2.10%

Schools

The new Junior School in Bowl Alley Lane was opened in the Autumn Term with an admirable response from pupils who now have a school to be proud of. Freeing the old primary school buildings from the 7 - 11 year old group has allowed its modernization to a valuable extent and the infants now have room for the active methods of learning now regarded as essential.

Two new Horsa huts have been approved for the Secondary Modern school and will be erected on the Mareham Road site. This will help somewhat in relieving the serious overcrowding which has existed for some time.

At the time of writing the complaint of flickering lights in the new school persists but the Electricity Board anticipate that their new supply network will be operating within six weeks and that this will remedy the fault.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

	<u>Total No. of New Houses erected during the year.</u>	37
(I)	(I) By the Local Authority	34
	(II) By other Local Authorities	-
	(III) By other Bodies or Persons	3

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year

(I)	(a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	73
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose.	99
(2)	(a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	3
	(b) No. of Inspections made for the purpose	7
(3)	No. of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4)	Number of houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation.	51

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

No. of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action by the Local Authority or their Officers	42
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 36 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- (1) No. of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 2
 - (2) No. houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice:-
 - (a) by owners 2. (b) by Local Authority in default of owners -
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-
- (1) No. of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1
 - (2) No. of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-
 - (a) by owners 1 (b) by Local Authority in default of owners -
- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936
- (1) No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made -
 - (2) No. of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order. -
 - (3) No. of houses subject to undertakings 3
- (e) Proceedings under Section 25 & 26:-
- (1) No. of Clearance Orders made -
 - (2) No. of houses demolished in pursuance thereof -

Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding

- (a) (i) Number of houses overcrowded at end of year -
- (ii) No. of families dwelling therein -
- (iii) No. of persons dwelling therein -

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c)(i)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8
(ii)	No. of persons concerned in such cases	-
(d)	No. of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved	-

Housing Act, 1949

(a)	No. of applications for grants received	2 (5 houses)
(b)	No. of grants made	-
(c)	No. of applications for grants made by Local Authority	-

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

No. of site licences -	No. of individual licences	4
No. inspected during	No. of contraventions	
year - Sites	4 remedied	1
- Dwellings	7	

Food Premises

Bakehouses:-

No. in district	10	No. of inspections	10
No. of contraventions	1	Defects remedied	-

Control of Milk Supplies:-

No. of distributors on register	6	No. of Dairies on register	3
No. of Inspections of dairies	10	Contraventions remedied	1
No. of milk samples taken - Satisfactory	-		2
No. of milk samples taken - Unsatisfactory	-		-

Ice Cream and Meat Products:-

No. of Manufacturers		No. of premises registered for sale of Ice Cream	16
(a) Ice Cream	2		
(b) Meat Products	6		
No of Contraventions found	2	No of Contraventions Remedied	2
No. of samples of Ice Cream taken:-			
Grade I	- 8	Grade 2	- 7
Grade 3	- 5	Grade 4	- 0

Slaughter-Houses

No. on register	1	No. of Inspections	184
Contraventions of byelaws	-	Defects Remedied	5

Other Food Premises

No. of Inspections	9	No. of Contraventions found	1
No. of contraventions-remedied			

Unsound Food.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	643	345	291	3336	1079
Number inspected	643	345	291	3336	1079
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcase condemned	4	16	6	41	22
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	201	112	12	143	113
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	31.8	37.1	6.2	5.1	12.5
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	3	5	-	-	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	129	125	1	-	73
Percentage of the numbers in- spected infected with tuberculosis	20.3	37.5	0.4	-	7.0

Other Foods Condemned

Food	Home Produced	Imported
Vegetables	3 lbs	117 lbs
Tinned Fruit	173½ "	41½ "
" Meats	-	240 "
" Fish	3 "	7½ "
" Milk	8 "	2 "
Dried Fruit	-	82 "
Bacon and other Meats	694	-
Beverages - Milk Based	19½ "	-
Miscellaneous dry goods - Baking Powder, Custard Powder etc.	97 "	-
Other Foods	4 "	-
TOTAL	1002 "	489¾ "

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets

No of houses with privy vaults in district	Nil
No of houses with pail closets in district	57 (est)
No of pail closets repaired	Nil
No of water closets substituted for dry receptacles	1
No of houses with water closets in district	974
No of water closets repaired	27

Drains

Drains examined, tested, exposed etc.	85
Drains unstopped, repaired etc.	11
Waste pipes, disconnected, repaired etc.	14
Existing soil pipes, etc. renewed or repaired	5

Sewers

New lengths of sewer laid	2
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Tanks, Filter Beds, etc

Alterations to sewage disposal works	4 Land treatment beds relaid.
Any inadequacy of sewage disposal complaints as to smells	Nil

Cesspools

Cesspools emptied, cleansed, etc.	Nil
Cesspools abolished	2

GENERAL

Offensive Trades

No. of premises in district	1
No. of inspections	2
Contraventions of byelaws	Nil
Contraventions remedied	Nil

Knackers Yards

No. licensed	Nil
No. of inspections	Nil
Defects remedied	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

No. of shops inspected	19
Contraventions remedied	2

Water Supply

Wells: (New sunk	Nil
(Closed as polluted	Nil

Public Supply (Area Supplied	- All except Scrivelsby Hill
(Langton Road (part)	Waterside
(Percentage of houses internal supply	n/k
(Communal Supply	n/k

Number of samples obtained for analysis	
(a) public supply	101
(b) from wells	-

Any insufficiency and where: Some shortage in very dry summer in higher points of Spilsby Road

Disinfection etc.

Rooms Disinfected	
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases	8
(b) Tuberculosis	Nil
Rooms stripped and cleansed	12
No. of premises disinfested	4

House Refuse

No. of houses using dustbins	1093
Is refuse removed by householders or by public scavenger?	L.A.
How frequently is refuse removed from each house?	Weekly
No. of complaints of non-removal	7
Method of final disposal	Tip
Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?	Yes

Nuisances

Total number of nuisances	18
(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	17
(2) Reported to Council:-	
Statutory notice issued	-
" " not issued	1

Details of Nuisances abated

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Smoke	1	-
Dampness	2	1
Accumulation of refuse	2	-
Yards repaved or repaired	1	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	2	-
Fowls, pigs and other animals	1	-
Other nuisances	-	1

Rats and Mice Destruction

No.of rodent operatives employed	2 part time
No.of premises treated	
(a) dwelling houses	21
(b) other premises	27
Are there any serious reservoirs of rats in the district	No

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections by Sanitary Inspector)

Premises (1)	M/c line No (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	12	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	44	23	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	3	1	17	-	-
TOTAL		57	50	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If more defects are discovered on the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were found		Referred		No of cases in which pr- osecutions were instit- uted. (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of clean- liness (S.1.)	4	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (a)insuffic- ient	9	1	1	-	-	-
(b)unsuitable or defective	10	-	-	-	-	-
(c)Not separ- ate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not incl- uding offences relating to Outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	60	3	3	-	-	-

Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list req. by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pea-picking	9	1	-	-	-	-

Special Note.

The Registrar-General estimates the Mid-1952 population as 3595, a decrease of 240 on the previous years estimate which was in turn based on the 1951 census, and cannot therefore be disputed.

Local enquiries have not substantiated this estimated loss of 240 persons from the U.D., and I have not felt justified in using the Registrar-General's 1952 estimate as a basis for statistics. They have therefore been related to the actual census count of April, 1951 a figure which was obtained locally and is beyond doubt.

If in fact there had been a loss of 240 persons by outward movement of population, the Electoral Roll might have expected to decrease, whereas from November 1951 to November 1952 the Roll is increased from 2583 - 2613. Similarly such a loss would have been apparent to the tradesmen, the Food Office and the Labour Exchange Officers, none of whom, upon enquiry were able to report any changes of such magnitude. A further check is given by the facts that the Postmaster has had no abnormal number of requests for readdressing of mail, and the numbers of children in the town schools have not decreased.

Correspondence is in progress between the Registrar-General, the County Medical Officer and myself and when agreement is reached a further report will be made.

